

Chapter 2.1.13. Classical swine fever

The Bureau of the Code Commission considered Member Countries' comments and the General Session discussion on classical swine fever (CSF) and reiterated its view that points b), c), d) and f) of paragraph 2 of Article 2.3.13.4 should be deleted and point g) of paragraph 2 of that Article be modified as those measures were not essential in order for a free country to maintain its status.

The Bureau awaits advice from the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases regarding commodities which could be safely traded regardless of the CSF status of the exporting country.

CHAPTER 2.1.13. CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER

Article 2.1.13.4.

Country or zone free of CSF in domestic and wild pigs

1) Historically free status

A country or zone may be considered free from the disease in domestic and wild pigs after conducting a risk assessment as referred to in Article 2.1.13.2. but without formally applying a specific surveillance programme (historical freedom) if the country or zone complies with the provisions of Article 3.8.1.2.

2) Free status as a result of an eradication programme

A country or zone which does not meet the conditions of point 1) above may be considered free from CSF in domestic and wild pigs after conducting a risk assessment as referred to in Article 2.1.13.2. and when:

- a) it is a notifiable disease;
- b) ~~domestic pigs are properly identified when leaving their establishment of origin with an indelible mark giving the identification number of their herd of origin; a reliable tracing back procedure is in place for all pigs leaving their establishment of origin;~~
- c) ~~the feeding of swill is forbidden, unless the swill has been treated to destroy any CSF virus that may be present, in conformity with one of the procedures referred to in Article 3.6.4.1.;~~
- d) ~~animal health regulations to control the movement of commodities covered in this Chapter in order to minimise the risk of introduction of the infection into the establishments of the country or zone have been in place for at least 2 years;~~

AND EITHER

- e) where a *stamping-out policy* without vaccination has been practised for CSF control, no *outbreak* has been observed in domestic pigs for at least 6 months; or
- f) ~~where a *stamping-out policy* combined with vaccination has been practised, vaccination against CSF should have been banned for all domestic pigs in the country or zone for at least one year, unless there are validated means of distinguishing between vaccinated and infected pigs; if vaccination has occurred in the past 5 years, a serological monitoring~~

~~system should have been in place for at least 6 months to demonstrate absence of infection within the population of domestic pigs 6 months to one year old, and no *outbreak* has been observed in domestic pigs for at least 12 months; or~~

- g) where a vaccination strategy has been adopted, with or without a *stamping-out policy*, vaccination against CSF should have been banned for all domestic pigs in the country or zone for at least one year, unless there are validated means of distinguishing between vaccinated and infected pigs; if vaccination has occurred in the past 5 years, a serological monitoring system should have been in place for at least 6 months to demonstrate absence of infection within the population of domestic pigs 6 months to one year old, and no *outbreak* has been observed in domestic pigs for at least 12 months;

AND

- h) CSF infection is not known to occur in the wild pig population and monitoring of wild pigs indicates that there is no residual infection.